















Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

## Legislation.

It will be seen that the Assembly has been organized by the republican and Union members. In the Senate, republican officers have been chosen. We hear nothing yet about the Governor's message, and do not know whether it was delivered to-day. It will be published when received.

## The Row in the Assembly.

The Madison Journal represents the row in the assembly yesterday as an attempt on the part of the democratic members to obtain control of the temporary organization, and that the plan was arranged in a caucus the previous evening. They were defeated by the efforts of Mr. Mills and other republicans who were ably seconded by the "Union" members. It was a disgraceful proceeding, and a bad omen for the harmony of future action.

**THE WAY TO DO IT.**—The St. Louis Democrat says:—"Some days ago the flag raised by Col. Morgan, at Platte City, was torn down, against the remonstrances of the few remaining citizens of that place. Indignant at the outrage, and aware of the consequences should the perpetrators escape, the men engaged in the desecration were arrested, and, as we are informed, delivered to Col. Morgan. He immediately ordered a court marshal, the men were found guilty and sentenced to be shot, and the sentence was forthwith carried into effect. The verdict of a loyal people will be 'Served 'em right.' If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot!"

**FARM MORTGAGES.**—The next in the list of counties being published by the Home League, are Green Lake and Adams counties. The former contains one hundred and seventeen and the latter forty-seven mortgages. In Green Lake county the highest is Thos. McClellan, who has \$2,400. Archibald Mitchell has \$2,000. The others range all along from \$200 to \$2,000. Amount of original indebtedness in Green Lake county, \$99,000. Add interest unpaid, and we have \$130,680, which is a little over \$1,100 each. Of this sum, \$64,396 was taken by the Milwaukee & Moricon company, and \$24,700 by the La Crosse & Milwaukee company. There has also been settled or compromised \$10,700 of the original amount.

In Adams county the highest is Adam Rich, who has \$2,400. All the mortgages in this county owe \$43,600, and interest since 1857, making a little over \$1,000 each, none of them having made any settlement.

**OFFICE SEEKERS IN WASHINGTON.**—Col. Robinson, writing in his paper, the Green Bay Advocate, from Washington, says the army of office seekers exceeds the army of the Potomac! And that they have got in the habit of leaving their hotels without paying their bills, that now each article of baggage, be it trunk, valise or carpet bag, is locked to a rack in the baggage room, by lock and chain!

**A PEOPLE IN EARNEST.**—On his arrival in New York Mr. Ely was warmly welcomed by a deputation of the Sixty-ninth (Irish) Regiment. He made a speech to a crowd assembled in the corridors of the St. Nicholas Hotel, which concluded as follows:—"If I have learned anything in the past it is that we fight a people terribly in earnest. The cry of Palooka at Saratoga—"War, even to the knife"—is still their cry. Firm in the belief that we seek their subjugation, they have waxed desperate, and neither our treasure will be spared to prevent the advance of our arms. A rebellion so extensive and zealous as that which now reigns throughout the south can only be overcome by the best and strongest efforts of a united north. We must, as one man, shoulder to shoulder, heart to heart, forgetful of party, of prejudice, of all but country, join with the government in its exertions for the preservation of the Republic. So only may we, by God's good help, restore the national banner whence it has been rudely torn, and, by conquest, win enduring peace, and establish our power to cope with traitors at home as successfully as we have with foes from abroad."

Will it win to fight such a people with soft words or a harmless display of military power?

Gen. Sherman, in command of Beaufort, writing to a United States senator, says, in explanation of his desecrated proclamation, that the time has not arrived to invite the South Carolina slaves within our lines. A proclamation to that effect would have brought in 25,000 slaves in three days.—Two months hence, he says, such a course may be proper.

We are afraid that the two months come around, Gen. S. will be as little ready or disposed to despoil the "hospitable" rebels of South Carolina of their most valued property as he was the day he landed at Port Royal.

A Massachusetts firm engaged in the manufacture of shoes, is now filling an order for three thousand pairs of brogans, to be forwarded to Fortress Monroe, for the use of the contrabands at that station. The sizes for men range from eleven to sixteen, and in one instance a special order was given for a pair of twenties.

There is a break in the darkness of the war cloud. A better prospect is ahead.—If the reported details of Gen. Lane's expedition are truthful, and he is not hereafter "modified" in his operations, there will be at least a trial of a vigorous movement and a decided policy. Slavery will not stand in the way of a successful assertion of the power of the government, nor restrain the strong arm raised to suppress the rebellion, so far as he is concerned. Let us all hope and pray that this movement means something, and that he will have a chance for a fair trial, relieved from the malign influences which control other departments of the army.

The Chicago Tribune gives the following details of the proposed expedition:

The administration has authorized Gen. Lane to make Leavenworth his headquarters, and there collect together 30,000 picked men in the shortest practicable space of time, and to march to his field of operations with all the alacrity possible. Lane's force will be chiefly mounted men. He expects to start with 15,000 cavalry, 10,000 infantry, 1,000 flying artillery, 1,200 fusiliers, 4,000 Iowa Indians, and about 1,000 contrabands, now in Kansas, on the start; but the latter force is expected to increase as he proceeds south. He can employ 9,000 of 10,000 able-bodied contrabands to great advantage as servants and laborers. He needs them to take care of the horses, mules and cattle; to drive trains; collect forage; cook and serve food; cut and handle timber for bridges; repair roads; for scouting in a country in which they are familiar, and collecting intelligence of the enemy; taking care of the sick and wounded; building forts and helping to garrison them; and in a thousand other ways, performing valuable service, and lightening the toil of the soldiers. Lane claims that, with the help of 8,000 or 10,000 robust, loyal blacks, as men of all work, he can double the efficiency and striking power of his troops, and prevent more than half the per cent. of sickness and death that is wasting the ranks of the other divisions of the army, where pro-slavery generals subject their soldiers to all kinds of drudgery and hardship rather than hurt the "divine institution" of the seceder. The government, we understand, have assigned the following forces to constitute the army of the southwest under Gen. Lane:

	Cavalry.	Infantry.
Illinois.....	2 Reg'ts.	2 Reg'ts.
Wisconsin.....	2 " "	2 " "
Iowa.....	1 " "	2 " "
Ohio.....	1 " "	2 " "
Indiana.....	1 " "	1 " "
Kansas.....	4 " "	1 " "

Northwestern Mechanic Fusiliers, and 8 batteries of artillery. We have not learned all of the regiments which have been selected for this grand campaign; but Lane himself has the choosing of them, and he will pick the best he can find. The Mechanic Fusiliers at Camp Douglas was the first regiment put down on the list. He fell in love with them some time ago. He wants them as the pioneers of his expedition, to open roads and fling pontoon across rivers and morasses. The law allows them the regular pay of soldiers and forty cents a day extra for all the time in which they may be employed as fusiliers. Col. Daniel's Wisconsin cavalry, encamped at Kanawha, is understood to have been selected from that state, and Col. Bennett's cavalry and Baldwin's infantry, at Camp Douglas, from this state.

The immense proportion of dragoons to foot soldiers, shows that Lane intends that celebrity shall characterize his movements. There will be no snail-paced crawling along, but he will sweep forward like a prairie fire, enveloping and overwhelming all opposing forces.

The infantry will be used to support the artillery and cavalry in the shock of battle, and to mow down the rebels by the rush of Missouri bullets and a charge of bayonets. Gen. Lane will not encumber himself with unnecessary baggage. He will take along no more than is absolutely needed. He will use the light wagons of the plains rather than the heavy, cumbersome regulation article. When his draft animals give out he will replenish by confiscation the rebels. He does not intend to depend on the South for bread or Secretary Chase for money. He proposes to make the traitors furnish the nations and bear the expenses of the march. It is they that caused the trouble, and they must bear the cost of the court and jury which will try the case.

Lane has purchased a patent horse power saw mill to aid the fusiliers in bridge building. He has also bought five hundred hand corn mills, being about two to a company, to be run by the contrabands. A regiment of corn field; the contrabands pitch in and husk out the corn, shell it, dry it on pans, and grind it in the mill, and then convert it into hush-cake, pone and other forms of the article. Cattle and logs will be procured by the foragers and reduced to rations. He intends there shall be no famine in his army. It will have the best country affords; and wherever the seceder can live, there his troops can also subsist. He will take some provisions with him at the start, and trust to the resources of the country and to the enterprise of his men to collect what they need. The government will be subjected to no expense on Lane's account, after the outfit is provided. His men will take care of themselves from the bazaar forward, and of the rebels into the bargain.

The field of operations assigned to Lane by the President, is Kansas, Southwestern Missouri, Arkansas, and the Indian territory, as stated by telegraph, and as much farther south as he chooses to go. After his army starts from Leavenworth, it will quickly sweep Price and his butternut rabble out of Southwestern Missouri, and into Arkansas. The particular direction of his further advance will be shaped by the circumstances of the case; but it can be told with tolerable certainty, that he will visit Fort Smith, clean out the rebels and establish a depot there; that he will quickly pacify and restore to loyalty the Cherokees, Choctaws, Seminoles, Creeks and other tribes in the Indian territory which have been led astray by rebel emissaries.

A look at the map will show, that the road down the Red river from northeastern Texas into Louisiana, lies directly before him; and that New Orleans is at the end of it, and furthermore, that it passes through a rich and fertile country, well stocked with loyal contrabands. What Lane's intentions may be, is more than we know, but we venture to put this prediction on record, that he is going to take his army to the Gulf of Mexico; that he will travel by land to the Crescent City, and return by water, and that his column of 30,000, bold, daring, swift, moving warriors, will do more towards striking dismay into the traitors, and crushing the rebellion, than Gen. McClellan, Sherman, Buell, Lockwood, Halleck, Grant, and Federal Smith, with their half million of soldiers, operating on the pro-slavery principle of saving the Union, and employing the best means adapted to that end, will accomplish more in a given period than ten times their number, trying to save slavery along with the Union. Jim Lane and his Union saving army, will be more terrible and formidable in the eyes of Jeff Davis and his fel-

low conspirators, than all the other divisions of the National army, from St. Louis to Washington and down to Charleston.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, OFFICIAL UNION PASSENGER DEPT.

## To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

## AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

MADISON, Jan. 9. Senate caucus, last evening, nominated Dr. J. H. Warren chief clerk, and Campbell, of La Crosse, assistant clerk.

MADISON, Jan. 9. J. W. Beardsley, Union democrat, elected speaker of the house, and J. S. Dean chosen clerk. Dr. J. H. Warren elected clerk of the senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9. Applicants for situations as master's mates in the navy yard are requested to accompany their papers with recommendations from their last employers, and must have been three years sea service, and not over 35 years of age. Acting masters are similarly appointed, with the exception that they must not be over 40 years of age. Treasury notes are 4 per cent. discount. Exchange on New York 1 per cent.

LONDON, Dec. 26. LATEST BY STEAM SHIP BORERMAN.—The German papers state that France alone has expressed views on the American conflict; they also state that the circular of M. Thiers was not communicated to all European powers; therefore it is questionable whether a reply will be given to it.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8. A special dispatch from Cairo to the Democrat says that 25,000 troops are on their way from different points, and as soon as they arrive, a column sixty to seventy thousand strong will march from there to Paducah, under Gen. Grant. The destination of this force is said to be Nashville, where, if a junction can be made with Gen. Buell's command, the entire army will proceed to New Orleans. The movement will undoubtedly be made within six days.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8. The provost marshal general has issued an order, requiring all publishers of newspapers in the state of Missouri, the St. Louis city papers excepted, to furnish his office with a copy of each issue for inspection. A failure to comply with which renders the paper liable to suppression.

Great excitement occurred in the chamber of commerce, this afternoon, on the occasion of the delivery of the Union medal, which resulted in the disruption of the chamber, by the withdrawal of the Union men. Measures were afterwards set on foot for the establishment of a union chamber of commerce, which will be immediately carried out. The trouble occurred in consequence of secession members, refusing, by their votes, to admit a number of union applicants for membership.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9. House.—Mr. Fenton introduced a bill providing for the payment of the interest, in certain cases, on claims against the government.

Mr. Washburne introduced a bill to punish frauds against the government.

Mr. Richardson introduced a bill to establish an arsenal at Springfield, Illinois.

The house proceeded to the consideration of the bill abolishing the franking privilege. Mr. Colfax, in explanation, said that a bill for this purpose has on several occasions passed the senate, but had never before received favorable consideration by the post office committee of the house. It was now reported unanimously, with one exception.

In England, even the queen has to pay her own postage, and no man has there suggested that the franking privilege be restored. If it should be abolished in this country it will never be restored, and the people would wonder that it had existed so long.

SENATE.—Mr. Collamer, from the post office committee, reported back the bill to promote the efficiency of the dead letter office. The bill provides that all dead letters be returned to the writers, instead of being destroyed. After a long discussion the bill was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Trumbull reported from the judiciary committee in favor of the resolution to expel Waldo H. Johnson, of Missouri.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 9. The democratic convention made the following nominations this morning. Secretary of state, James S. Athens of Clark; Treasurer of State, M. S. Brett of Davis; Auditor, Joseph H. Riddle of Decatur; Attorney General, Oscar B. Hord of Decatur; Supr. of public institutions, M. B. Hopkins of Clinton. Adjourned sine die at 11 A. M.

PARIS, Dec. 26. "The Constitutionnel" proves by legal arguments that the detention of Mason and Sidel was a violation of international rights.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 8. The steamer Connecticut from New York arrived this afternoon, and sails this evening for Port Royal. Judge Irwin of the admiralty court at Key West, goes out as a passenger in the steamer, and will be at Craney Island have been practicing all day.

No papers have been received from the south to-day.

## The Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9. Flour receipts 12,691 bbls., market quiet and without material change. Sales 7,000 bbls.—\$5.70a5.90 common to medium extra western. Receipts of wheat 11,280 bu. Market quiet and nominally unchanged. The supply offering light and holders generally exhibit no pressing desire to realize.

A CAUTIOUS WITNESS.—A farmer was called upon to prove the bad character of Enoch Jones, who had formerly been his neighbor. Counsel asked:—

Well, what do you know of Jones, the plaintiff?

Lawyer.—I cannot say that I know much about him.

Lawyer.—Does he bear a good character?

Farmer.—We didn't like him any too well in our neighborhood.

Lawyer.—We didn't suppose you did; but would you trust him, or believe him under oath?

Farmer.—He might tell the truth, if it was for his interest.

Lawyer.—Do you think him an honest man?

Farmer.—I never gave him a chance to steal anything from me.

Lawyer.—But do you think he would steal if he had an opportunity?

Farmer.—Well, I can't say positive; but I should rather hate to try him.

Lawyer.—Perhaps not; but am I to understand you to have such a poor opinion of Jones' honesty, that you would be afraid to leave anything where he could steal it, if he were so inclined?

Farmer.—No I shouldn't be afraid if I watched it!

REASONED.—Major Eldridge, of the 6th regiment, has resigned, and reached his home in Lapeer. He was arrested by the army of Gen. Stone for publishing in the Lapeer Republican what he believed to be a fair account of the Battle of Bull Run. The major felt so much mortified at being put under arrest for that which he did not suppose to be an offence, that he at once handed in his resignation, which has been accepted, and he is honorably discharged from the service.—Detroit Tribune Jan. 3.

## Gen. Sigel's Resignation.

Ever since the removal of Fremont we have been having reports of petty persecutions against Gen. Sigel by Gen. Curtis and other West Point officers, and of concerted and violent prejudices against the distinguished German, because he was not a regular, because he was a foreigner, and because he broke all the "regulations" of this war by being energetic and successful. These persecutions seem at last to have resulted in driving Gen. Sigel from the service.

As early as the 27th ult. the following appeared in the evening edition of the St. Louis Republican:

"A report is in general circulation and everywhere believed, that Brig. Gen. Sigel has resigned his position in the army, and that his resignation will be followed by that of many of his fellow officers. The ground is that while he has been subjected to many petty annoyances, another has succeeded him in the command of the army at Rolla."

It is stated in German circles here, on the authority of private letters from St. Louis, that for the publication of this paragraph the edition of the Republican for that evening was suppressed, and that the telegraphs were forbidden to transmit the statement eastward.

The St. Louis Democrat, however, of Friday last, has the following special dispatch from Rolla, dated Jan. 1st:

"The report is current to-day that Gen. Sigel has forwarded his unconditional resignation—rumor having it that he has come to that decision in consequence of being superseded."

All military measures and telegraphic dispatches are required to be submitted to the commanding general here, for approval, before being sent."

The last paragraph may be taken as a shrewd hint that more would be said but for the revision of the "commanding general" to wit: Curtis.

The St. Louis evening Republican of Friday last also says:

"Advices from Rolla confirm our earlier information of Gen. Sigel's resignation." This is the Volksblatt of this city adds the following:

"We ourselves have once heard a contradiction of this. But yesterday one of Gen. Curtis' officers said to us that he had seen the resignation, perhaps not after it was written, but at least while it was preparing. At the same time a friend of the general's brings us this message: 'When you see me again it will be once more as a school master.' After the foregoing was forwarded, there came to us as authentic information that the general's resignation was prepared on the 1st of December. This seems to make the matter positive."

LOCUST PRIVILEGES.—Dars devil and bar-devil are two things! Intemperdy suffers from humanity and frigidity. The "Lilac" "Doesticks," who belongs to the "Lilac" "Doesticks," thus describes military duty with discouraging privations:

"No man has his clothes for two months. We've gone on guard dressed only in overcoat and musket, and we've done scout duty in the airy and elegant attire of a revolver and one pair of shoes to three men. When we wanted to dress extra fine for Sunday service, we'd polish our muskets and tie a rag on each leg. The chaplain, for decency's sake—when he stands in an empty pork barrel to hold his legs—called on the colonel yesterday, dressed only in a bayonet, and that considerable officer admitted my right to costume much, but said I had better kill a few seceders, and when I bagged one of my own size I might help myself to his breeches. When our whole company lately applied to him for clothes he said he hadn't got any for us, but he served out 15 rounds of ball cartridges to each, and gave us leave of absence for two days, and told us to hurry up the seceders we killed so as not to lump up the whole army. Most of the fellows got good suits of clothes, and Bob Brown was so uncommonly particular that he didn't suit himself till he had killed five fellows. With my usual luck, I couldn't find a fellow of my size; they are all short or too long—when at last I did find a fellow five feet nine, and had just got a good aim on him, he raised his head, and disclosed the unwelcome fact that it was one of our own sergeants. Just my luck—he had fitted me to a hat of gray which would have suited me to a hat of red, and I couldn't decently shoot after I had seen his face."

## A Port Royal correspondent of the New York Herald relates the following:

An incident showing the animus of a southern dame has been related to me by one of the officers of the navy. A negro came to Beaufort, last week, as the bearer of a package from his owner, a Mrs. Chisholm, to Commander Bankhead, of the gunboat Pembina. The commander, it is known, has been very active with his vessel, performing many important services in the conduct of the war. Some of these services have been extremely painful, as it has been necessary for him to take up arms against personal friends and even relatives, living in this vicinity. Among his acquaintances was a Mrs. Chisholm, wife of a planter, who has expressed her appreciation of his patriotism by sending him—what?—a set of expensive cotton-handkerchiefs with the initials of the butler they were intended to adorn with and worn about his neck, soon as he should come ready for his reception to play this singular joke, the rebel said, with a flourish of his hand, "What's that?" asked one. "The devil knows, and won't tell," indifferently responded another, and went on smoking. A ten-inch columbiad came rolling towards a group, the fuse whizzing and smoking. "Wonder if that'll hit us?" "Guess not; we're too near it!" Crack! went the shell, flying in every direction, but fortunately escaping them all.

## THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

A letter from Washington says: "The joint committee on the conduct of the war was again in session to-day. There is considerable hostility among the old army officers towards the committee at the court-martial is pursuing in its investigation. Trouble is brewing. The committee is going ahead regardless of what the officers may say. They have had nearly all the Brigadiers of the regular army and some of the Major-Generals before them. One of the former to-day cited wrathfully a historic parallel of Cromwell and the troublesome Parliament which he adjourned sine die at the point of the bayonet."

A LEAF FOR LIFE.—On Tuesday, the 31st ult., a strange dog strayed up the stairs of a drug office, and while in the hall of the third story of the building he lost his reckoning and became alarmed at not being able to find his way out of doors. He gave one loud and unearthly yell, made a desperate leap through the glass in the hall window, and fell on the brick pavement below! He kicked and quivered a moment on the pavement, and jumped up and ran off, leaving a small job for the glazier, and no clue to his master's name.—Rock Island Argus.

A reporter in the east expedition recently went out on Tybee Island to survey a fort that had been evacuated by the rebels. He had not proceeded far when a shell was fired at him from Fort Pulaski, and had it not been for a corporal who knew the ropes, without doubt he would never have been rescued. The corporal, an old soldier, and fell himself, and the foremost of the burst within a rod, but without injury to any one. That is about the first instance we have known where it would be esteemed a favor to be knocked down.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—The country is at last informed of the numerical strength of the army of the Union in the immediate vicinity of Washington. The following appeared in a Washington dispatch received yesterday:

"Official information received at the medical department of the Army of the Potomac states the mortality is less in proportion to the numbers than in any American army. The department has the official list of 117,000 soldiers, and the health of this large body of men, notwithstanding their exposure, is better than among an equal number of men, anywhere in the United States."

This list of one hundred and seventeen thousand soldiers, is that of the army south of the Potomac opposite Washington, and in camps close about that city. To show how far the truth varies from popular impressions, we quote the following from the leading editorial of yesterday's Times:

"It is notorious that there are not less than 200,000 men in the vicinity of Washington, and it is highly probable that the entire number in Maryland and Eastern Virginia, exceeds 300,000."

But an army of one hundred and seventeen thousand men is an enormous force to have concentrated upon a single point.—This figure does not, of course, include Gen. Hooker's division on the Lower Potomac; Gen. Banks' division on the Upper Potomac; Gen. Dix's division holding Baltimore and the railroads; Gen. Burnside's division at Annapolis, Gen. Wool's division at Fortress Monroe.

The army at Washington, we are assured, is remarkable not only for the superb material it contains, but for the perfection of drill and discipline reached, the excellence of the clothing, and the superiority of arms. The flower of the regular troops are at Washington. The regular cavalry, with the exception of a few insignificant squadrons, are there. Nearly all our splendid batteries of regular light artillery are there. There is nothing that the inventor could suggest or money procure, in any part of the country, that has not been furnished the Army of the Potomac. It ought now to be able to do something.—Cincinnati Commercial.

## GEN. POLK'S BRAVERY.

We find the following in the Paducah Provost Guard Saturday week:

"A gentleman in this city who was present at New Madrid last August, tells the following: It will be remembered that one of the confederate gunboats came up to Columbus and captured the little steamer Equality. At that time Gen. Pillow was in command at New Madrid under Gen. Polk. The latter had just paid a visit to New Madrid. When the capture of the Equality occurred, the confederate gunboat retreated down the Mississippi with her prize, she was followed by the United States gunboats Lexington and A. O. Tyler. A sharp cannonading took place to within a few miles of New Madrid.

General Polk, hearing the cannonading in his rear, imagined that the United States forces were coming after him, and, hastily issuing an order to Gen. Pillow to fall back upon Randolph, himself retreated on board the Wm. M. Morrison, and left for Memphis! At that time the Morrison and Ohio Belle were all the steamers at New Madrid, and the cowardice of the Ohio Belle, being the largest and swiftest boat for herself and staff, and leaving but the Ohio Belle to transport 7,000 troops to Randolph. The retreat was undertaken, but only one-third of the men were able to be moved, leaving the others apparently at the mercy of the United States forces.

The gentleman informs us that curses loud and deep were showered upon the head of the general, and that hundreds of them swore they never would fight under such a canting coward.

THE NASHVILLE AGAIN AT SEA.—The Nashville, I hear, either has sailed, or is on the point of sailing, from Southampton.—May the gallant Pegram have a good delivery from the federal cruiser said to be en route for him, outside the channel. That he carries away the same amount from Southampton that he brought in, should not like to bet; or that the Nashville, as respects trim and top-hammer, is not better calculated to brave the Atlantic and the enemy than she was when she burned the Harvey Birch.—Cor. Manchester Guardian.

A MONSTROUS PROJECTILE.—The new rifle gun just finished for the Pensacola was tried on Saturday and yesterday. It carries a 160-pound shell, it will be remembered. The experimental firing is carried on under the direction of Commander Wainwright, ordnance officer. The accuracy of the gun is astonishing. Ten rounds were fired on Saturday and about the same number yesterday, and the target, at a distance of 1,500 yards, is torn to shreds. The ten shots on Saturday struck in a circle ten feet in diameter, and those this morning struck within a space five feet in length and four feet in height. Considering the high wind at right angles to the line of flight which prevailed both days, and acts with full force upon the projectile at the place of experiment, the result is very satisfactory.—Washington Star.

AN INCIDENT OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT FICKES.—About twenty men, who had been relieved from their guns, were sitting smoking and watching the firing in a corner, protected from shot by the walls, when half of a high shell struck and burst itself right in the middle of the group, without disturbing them in the least. "What's that?" asked one. "The devil knows, and won't tell," indifferently responded another, and went on smoking. A ten-inch columbiad came rolling towards a group, the fuse whizzing and smoking. "Wonder if that'll hit us?" "Guess not; we're too near it!" Crack! went the shell, flying in every direction, but fortunately escaping them all.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT CAMP DENNISON.—Yesterday morning a terrible accident occurred at Camp Dennison, under the following circumstances: A squadron of artillery of Colonel Barnett's regiment were practicing with a 6-pounder at a target 200 yards distant from the battery. A squad of artillerymen attempted to pass between the gun and target, not knowing that the battery was firing at any mark. The major, who supposed that the squad had sufficient ground beyond the range of the gun, ordered the "squad" to fire. The ball from the cannon struck Herman Schultey, a private of the squad, in the right shoulder, carrying away the entire shoulder. Schultey was immediately taken to the hospital, and his shoulder amputated, and fractions of the collar-bone and shoulder-blade extracted. He cannot recover. So great was the indignation among the members of the company to which Schultey belonged at the seeming carelessness of the major, who should have been of more heed that the company was in the line of fire, that the company procured a rope, and, after selecting a crew on which to execute the major by hanging, they went to his quarters in search of him. The major, however, had left the camp, and has not since been seen. Col. Barnett appealed to the troops to return to their quarters, promising that the major's conduct should be inquired into, and if the accident was caused through carelessness on the part of the major, he should be severely punished.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Since the 27th of May, the Philadelphia volunteer refreshment committee have fed 133,636 soldiers passing through the city.

GOVERNMENT BAKERY AT CAIRO.—The government bakery at Cairo is a curiosity. The building is a long, one-story structure, recently erected, and contains two large rooms—one the working room, the other for storage. The bakery is in operation day and night, employing two sets of hands, and makes twenty-five thousand pounds of bread daily. The dough is mixed in a trough about eight feet long, three feet wide, and four deep. One of the workmen is stationed at this trough, and delivers the dough, in small parcels to another, who weighs it and then passes it to the kneader. Another man places the kneaded dough into pans, and when ready for baking, they are placed in one of the large brick ovens, of which the establishment has five. When it is baked, the bread is taken from the oven, and piled up in the storage room, where there is constantly on hand some 20,000 pounds. The bread is conveyed to the different camps in army wagons, and is distributed among the soldiers at Cairo, Bird's Point and Fort Holt. The bread is of the best quality, and is well liked by the soldiers.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## NOTICE.

SEALED Proposals will be received by the undersigned until Tuesday, the 14th inst., at the store of J. L. WOOD, for the construction of a new bridge across the Mississippi river, for the city of Janesville for the county poor, for one year from date.

J. L. WOOD, Sup't. Poor, A. W. ROOT.

## CIRCUIT COURT—ROCK COUNTY.

Jonathan B. Thayer agent, Charles C. Cheney and Mary Ann Cheney.

By virtue of a judgment of sale and foreclosure of the circuit court for Rock county, made on the 20th day of December, 1861, in favor of the above named plaintiff and against the above named defendant, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, on the side walk in front of the Central Bank of Wisconsin, the city of Janesville, Rock county, Wisconsin, all that certain piece of land or tract of land lying and being in the city of Janesville, county of Rock and state of Wisconsin, known and distinguished as lot number six, in section number one, of township number one, range number one, addition to Janesville, or so much thereof as may be necessary to make the amount due to said plaintiff, by virtue of said judgment.—Dated and signed at Janesville, Wisconsin, January 7th, 1862.

CONRAD & HAWES, S. M. PUTNAM, Attys for Plff.

FOUND.—On the morning of the 6th inst., on Milwaukee River, a small amount of money, which the owner can have by applying at this office and giving proper receipt.















